R E P O R T R E S U M E S

ED 010 951 JC 660 075

REGENTS' STUDY ON COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGES IN GEORGIA, SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

BY- DOWNS, HARRY S.
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA

PUB DATE JUN 65

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.09 HC-$1.68 42P.

DESCRIPTORS- *JUNIOR COLLEGES, *POPULATION TRENDS, *EDUCATIONAL PLANNING, EDUCATIONAL NEEDS, *COLLEGE PLANNING, ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS, FEASIBILITY STUDIES, STATISTICAL SURVEYS, ATLANTA

STUDY OF POPULATION TRENDS, PROJECTIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS, AND LOCATION OF EXISTING FACILITIES INDICATE A HIGH PRIORITY NEED FOR JUNIOR COLLEGE EDUCATION IN THE BIBB-HOUSTON COUNTY AREA, THE WEST METROPOLITAN ATLANTA AREA, AND THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN ATLANTA AREA. AREAS OF POTENTIAL THOUGH NOT CURRENTLY OF HIGH PRIORITY ARE THE FLOYD, SPAULDING, AND THOMAS COUNTY AREAS. CONSIDERATION OF ESTABLISHING JUNIOR COLLEGES IN OTHER AREAS OF THE STATE IS NOT PRESENTLY RECOMMENDED. STATISTICAL DATA ARE PRESENTED IN SUPPORT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS. (WO)

ED010951

ERIC

REGENTS' STUDY ON COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGES IN GEORGIA

Summary and Recommendations

A Staff Report to the
Board of Regents
University System of Georgia

June 1965

University System of Georgia
244 Washington Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.
LOS ANGELES

OCT 12 1966

CLEARINGHOUSE FOR
JUNIOR COLLEGE
INFORMATION

JC 660 075

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
I.	Summary	1
	A. Introduction	1
	B. Premises and Guidelines	4
	C. Information About Georgia	6
	(1) Factors Studied	6
	(2) Facts and Projections	7
II.	Recommendations	15
	D. Priority Groups	15
	E. Priority A Areas	16
	F. Priority B Areas	28

LIST OF TABLES

Table — Page

A. Bibb County-Houston County Area, Population Population of 18-19 Year Age Group, High School Graduates and Graduates Entering College for 1960 and Projections for 1970 and 1975 18

B. Metropolitan Atlanta Area, Population, Population of 18-19 Year Age Group, High School Graduates and Graduates Entering College for 1960 and Projections for 1970 and 1975 23

C. Rome Area, Population, Population of 18-19 Year Age Group, High School Graduates and Graduates Entering College for 1960 and Projections for 1970 and 1975 29

D. Griffin Area, Population, Population of 18-19 Year Age Group, High School Graduates and Graduates Entering College for 1960 and Projections for 1970 and 1975 32

E. Thomasville Area, Population, Population of 18-19 Year Age Group, High School Graduates and Graduates Entering College for 1960 and Projections for 1970 and 1975 36

JUNIOR COLLEGE STUDY SUMMARY

I. SUMMARY

A. Introduction

In March, 1964, the Board of Regents directed the Chancellor of the University System of Georgia to conduct a comprehensive study of the state to ascertain the need for additional community junior colleges and to recommend locations for new junior colleges to be established in the future. This action came as recognition of the fact that systematic statewide planning is essential if Georgia is to develop a system of community junior colleges that will meet the educational needs of its citizens in the most effective and economical manner. A basic plan and a budget for conducting the study was adopted by the Board in May, 1964, and the study was initiated immediately.

The basic plan of the study included the use of an eight member advisory committee and two consultants. These committee members and consultants participated extensively in developing plans for the study and in analyzing and synthesizing the data collected.

The persons asked to serve on the advisory committee are knowledgeable about higher education and about Georgia and are experienced in planning to meet educational needs. The eight members of the advisory committee were:

Dr. Woodrow W. Breland, Head, Department of Education, Georgia State College

Dr. Galen Drewry, Director, Institute of Higher Education, University of Georgia

Mr. J. W. Fanning, Vice President for Services, University of Georgia

Dr. Cameron Fincher, Associate Director, Institute of Higher Education, University of Georgia.

Dr. John Fulmer, Director, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. Thomas W. Mahler, Executive Director, Georgia Educational Improvement Council.

Dr. James L. Miller, Associate Director for Research, Southern Regional Education Board.

Mr. Jack P. Nix, State Director, Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education.

The importance of this study to higher education in Georgia made it desirable to obtain the assistance of consultants who were experienced in conducting such studies. The two consultants selected for the study were:

Dr. B. Lamar Johnson, Director, Junior College Leadership Program, University of California.

Dr. I. E. Ready, Director, Department of Community Colleges, North Carolina State Board of Education.

Dr. Johnson is one of the most outstanding experts on junior colleges in the nation. His knowledge is shared in scores of publications, and he has served as consultant to a number of state studies. Dr. Ready's knowledge and experience places him among the top in the nation. In addition, he recently completed a comprehensive study of the state of North Carolina which resulted in a state plan for the establishment of a network of community junior colleges.

The study was directed by Dr. Harry S. Downs, Coordinator of Junior Colleges, under the supervision of Dr. S. Walter Martin, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs and Acting Chancellor of the University System of Georgia.

It is recognized that opportunities for education beyond the high school are not only desirable but are essential if the citizens of Georgia

are to obtain the education necessary to become productive members of our society. A growing population and a rapidly changing occupational structure demand more and better education for all persons. Extensive industrialization of the state and a dramatic increase in the proportion of industrial workers who must be trained at the junior college and technical level suggest a need for additional junior colleges. Greater proportions of our population, likewise, must be trained at the baccalaureate and graduate levels. The first two years of college for these persons can be made conveniently available through community junior colleges.

The community junior college represents one means of providing these essential additional educational opportunities. Wise state-wide planning is the best way to provide these opportunities to serve the greatest numbers in the most economical manner.

B. Premises and Guidelines

A comprehensive study of any state must be based on certain assumptions and should be conducted within the framework of guidelines basic to the study. A summary of the assumptions underlying this study and of the guidelines followed in conducting the study is expressed in the following statements of premises and guidelines.

PREMISES

1. The long-range goal of the state is to make opportunity for comprehensive education beyond the high school available and attractive to all citizens.

2. The community junior college is one type of institution through which Georgia aims to make comprehensive education beyond the high school available to all citizens.

3. The community junior college, as envisaged in this report, provides regular freshman and sophomore courses, appropriate terminal and occupational programs, guidance and counseling services, adult education, and specialized programs to meet the needs of the community in which it is located.

4. Systematic state-wide planning for education beyond the high school is essential if community junior colleges are to achieve their potential in service to all of the people of the state in the most economical manner.

5. The types of institutions envisioned in this study are community junior colleges to be operated by the Board of Regents as units of the University System of Georgia.

6. No plans are envisioned for converting community junior colleges into four-year institutions.

7. The primary purposes of this study are to identify communities in which there is apparent need for new community junior colleges and to suggest a schedule of desirable dates for opening these institutions.

8. Consideration must be given to the relationship between community junior colleges and area vocational-technical schools operated by the State Department of Education.

9. Needless duplication in providing for education beyond the high school is to be avoided.

10. This study aims to serve as a foundation for the future and continuing study of higher education in Georgia.

11. Smooth articulation between high schools and community junior colleges and particularly between community junior colleges and senior colleges can and must be achieved.

12. The establishment of community junior colleges in additional communities in the state will encourage increasing proportions of the population to enter college and obtain additional education.

13. In recommending the location of junior colleges, consideration must be given to the location of existing senior institutions.

14. Communities identified by this study as desirable locations for new community junior colleges will follow the procedures established by the Board of Regents in seeking approval and developing these new institutions.

GUIDELINES

1. The location of additional community junior colleges in Georgia should be determined primarily by population concentrations and the availability of opportunities for education at the junior college level.

2. Community junior colleges considered in this study are expected to serve the population within a radius of about 35 miles, except in major urban areas.

3. Community desire, interest and ability to finance the construction of junior college facilities are not being considered in this study.

4. The scope of this study necessitates a careful examination of every community in the state.

5. Highest priorities should be given to the establishment of junior colleges that can anticipate an early enrollment of 800 or more equivalent full-time students. Colleges with an early potential enrollment of less than 400 equivalent full-time students should not be recommended.

C. Information About Georgia

FACTORS STUDIED

In keeping with the purposes of the study, certain assumptions concerning community junior colleges and the state have been made; and guidelines for conducting this study have been formulated. These assumptions and guidelines reflect the primary objective of the study; namely, to identify the communities in the state whose present and projected population will provide an enrollment adequate to support the economical operation of quality institutions and in which present and projected institutions will not satisfactorily serve the needs for education at the junior college level.

The basic information and data needed in order to achieve the objectives of this study fall essentially into two categories:

1. Information about the present and projected population of all counties and areas of the state. This information will reflect the need and demand for educational opportunities beyond the high school.

2. Information about present and projected institutions for education beyond the high school. This information will reflect the extent to which the needs for education beyond the high school are met by existing and projected institutions.

Seven specific types of information about Georgia were gathered and analyzed:

1. Total population and projected population of the state, by county and in some areas by census tract.

2. Population and projected population of the 18-19 year age group, by county.

3. Present and projected number of high school graduates, by county.

4. Present and projected college attendance of high school graduates, by county.

5. Estimates of college attendance of high school graduates if community junior colleges were to be established in selected communities.

6. Location and enrollment of area vocational-technical schools.

7. Location and enrollment of existing public and private colleges.

The information gathered in these seven categories was projected to the years 1970 and 1975 when such projections were possible. Decisions concerning recommended communities for locating new community junior colleges were made from an analysis of this information.

FACTS AND PROJECTIONS

Georgia's population increased from 3,444,578 in 1950 to 3,943,116 in 1960, a total increase of 498,538 persons or 14.5 percent. It is projected that by 1970 Georgia's population will number 4,704,281, and that by 1975 the total population of the state will be 5,199,495. The 1970 population projection reflects an increase of 761,165 or 19.3 percent over 1960, and the 1975 projection represents an increase of 495,214 or 10.5 percent over 1970. The increase in population from 1960 to 1975 will probably total 1,256,379, an increase of 31.9 percent.

The major portion of this growth will occur in the six standard metropolitan areas of the state whose principal cities are Atlanta, Macon, Savannah, Columbus, Augusta and Albany.

It is projected that in 1975 ten counties will have 2,918,376 of Georgia's 5,199,495 people, or 56.1 percent of the state's total population. These counties are Bibb, Chatham, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Dougherty, Fulton, Houston, Muscogee, and Richmond. Of the 1,256,379 increase in population projected for the state between 1960 and 1975, 1,206,123 or 95.9 percent will take place in these ten counties.

On the other hand, ninety-two of Georgia's 159 counties realized a loss in population between 1950 and 1960. Population projections indicate that as many as 99 counties will lose population between 1960 and 1970, and as many as 113 counties will lose population between 1970 and 1975.

In 1960 Georgia's population of persons in the 18-19 year age group numbered 122,159. By 1970 it is projected that the number of persons in Georgia in the 18-19 year age group will reach 165,653 and by 1975 this number will reach 190,380. This age group will increase by 35.6 percent between 1960 and 1970 and by 14.9 percent between 1970 and 1975.

The ten counties projected to have 56.1 percent of the state's population in 1975 (Bibb, Chatham, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Dougherty, Fulton, Houston, Muscogee, and Richmond) are projected to have 62.5 percent of the 18-19 year age group. Of the 68,221 increase in 18-19 year age population projected for the state between 1960 and 1975, 67,490 or 98.9 percent will take place in these ten counties.

The five county area of metropolitan Atlanta, including four of the ten counties mentioned above plus Gwinnett County, had 28,530 or 23.3 percent of the state's population of 18-19 year olds in 1960. By 1975 this five county area (Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, and Gwinnett) will have 70,762 or 37.2 percent of the 18-19 year olds of the state. Of the 68,221 increase in 18-19 year age population expected between 1960 and 1975, 42,232 or 61.9 percent is expected to occur in the five county area of metropolitan Atlanta.

While increases in the population of 18-19 year olds is expected in many counties between 1960 and 1975, projections indicate that 111 counties will realize a net decline in this age group during this same period. The

counties expected to decline in population of 18-19 year olds are essentially the same as those expected to decline in total population. As in the case of total population growth concentration, the six areas of the state in which the major portion of total population growth is projected are also expected to have the major portion of the growth of the 18-19 year age group.

Georgia's public high schools graduated 34,127 students in 1960. This number increased moderately to 36,120 in 1963 and jumped sharply to 43,255 in 1964. In 1965, 50,819 students are projected to graduate from Georgia's high schools. In the years 1966 through 1969 the number of high school graduates is expected to remain at the level of approximately 50,000 each year. A slight increase in the number of high school graduates is projected for 1970. This increase continues and the number of high school graduates projected for 1975 is 57,386.

The projections of high school graduates are based on the average graduation rate which prevailed during the last five years. The percent of public school students graduating from high school has increased gradually over the past several years reflecting an increase in the holding power of the public schools and a corresponding decline in the proportion of pupils dropping out of school before graduation. This gradual change in the holding power of our schools during the past ten years amounts to an average gain of about 1.6 percentage points per year based on the percent of enrolled fifth grade pupils graduating seven years later. Should this gain continue, Georgia high schools may graduate as many as 60,700 students in 1970 and 77,000 in 1975.

Information about the number of Georgia high school graduates entering college is limited. Extensive investigation revealed three

sources of information about high school graduates entering college, but the data gathered from these three sources were not comparable and in no case were these data complete for the entire state.

The incompleteness of available information about high school graduates entering college and the fact that the data obtained from the three available sources were not comparable imposed many limitations in attempting to project the number of high school graduates that will likely enter college in the years immediately ahead. In view of these limitations, it was decided that projections should be made by use of regression equations derived from the data available on the 1960 and the 1963 high school graduating classes. Regression equations were developed by Dr. Cameron Fincher and applied to the projections of high school graduates.

Approximately 11,359 of Georgia's 1960 high school graduates entered college in the year of graduation. This is about 33.2 percent of the 34,127 pupils that graduated in 1960. It is projected that 18,848 of the 1970 high school graduates will enter college and that 21,667 of the 1975 high school graduates will enter college in the year of graduation. The graduates projected to enter college in 1970 and 1975 represent about 37 percent of the total number of graduates.

It is likely that these projections are low for the years ahead. Since these are projections and not estimates, the increasing proportion of pupils graduating from high school and the increasing proportion of high school graduates entering college are not reflected. It is anticipated that Georgia will experience an increase in the proportion of pupils graduating from high school and in the proportion of high school graduates entering college. If the graduation rates continue to increase and the

proportion of high school graduates entering college reaches 45 percent by 1970 and 50 percent by 1975, the number of graduates entering college could reach 27,336 by 1970 and 38,594 by 1975.

Another factor which may influence the proportion of high school graduates entering college is the presence of local junior colleges. Brumbaugh states that, "There is conclusive evidence that the percentage of high school graduates who continue their education is much larger in communities where community colleges are located than in those where they are not."[1] Reports from some states suggest that as many as an additional 20 percent of high school graduates will enter college if a college is located in the community. Dr. Cameron Fincher conducted a study of college attendance rates in Georgia in which four rural counties with public colleges (Tift, Coffee, Bleckley, and Sumter) were compared with nine other rural counties with similar economic and cultural characteristics. He reported that in counties with public colleges "the average increase in college attendance is computed as 6 percentage points--a significant rise in the rate of college attendance."[2] Efforts to compare urban counties in Georgia which have public institutions with urban counties without public institutions have been unsuccessful because the counties are not comparable in economic and cultural variables. The effects that the establishment of new community junior colleges will have on college attendance rates will need to be studied carefully as new junior colleges are developed in Georgia.

---

[1]A. J. Brumbaugh, Guidelines for the Establishment of Community Junior Colleges (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board), p. 8.

[2]Cameron Fincher, Impact of the Presence of a Junior College Upon College Attendance (Memorandum, November 18, 1964).

During the 1964-65 academic year twenty-one public colleges were operating in the state of which twenty were units of the University System of Georgia. These institutions admitted 11,980 entering freshmen and enrolled 41,277 undergraduate students in the Fall Quarter of 1964. The public institutions admitted 63.2 percent of the entering freshmen and enrolled 71.2 percent of the undergraduate students admitted and enrolled in all Georgia colleges.

Two of the twenty-one colleges opened as new junior colleges in the Fall of 1964: Brunswick College, Brunswick, Georgia, and DeKalb College, Clarkston, Georgia. Brunswick College is a unit of the University System of Georgia operated by the Board of Regents, and DeKalb College is operated by the DeKalb County Board of Education as a part of the DeKalb County Public School System.

Four additional junior colleges have been approved by the Board of Regents to be operated as units of the University System of Georgia. These four institutions are to be located in Albany (Dougherty County), Marietta (Cobb County), Dalton (Whitfield County), and Gainesville (Hall County). It is anticipated that the new junior colleges will open in Albany, Gainesville and Marietta in the Fall of 1966 and in Dalton in the Fall of 1967.

Four junior colleges have been approved by the Board of Regents to become four-year institutions. These institutions are: Augusta College, Augusta, Georgia; Armstrong College, Savannah, Georgia; Columbus College, Columbus, Georgia; and Georgia Southwestern College, Americus, Georgia. Augusta College and Georgia Southwestern College will begin granting baccalaureate degrees in June, 1967; Armstrong College will begin granting baccalaureate degrees in June, 1968; and Columbus College will

begin granting baccalaureate degrees in June, 1970.

During the 1963-64 academic year, twenty-nine private colleges offering programs of study for undergraduate students were in operation in Georgia. The majority of these institutions are church related institutions. Eighteen of these institutions offer baccalaureate degree programs, and eleven are classified as junior colleges. All of these institutions offer regular freshman and sophomore college programs of study.

These twenty-nine institutions admitted 6,971 entering freshmen and enrolled 16,670 undergraduate students in the Fall Quarter of 1964. The private institutions admitted 36.8 percent of the entering freshmen and enrolled 28.8 percent of the undergraduate students in Georgia colleges.

The greatest single concentration of private colleges is in the area of metropolitan Atlanta in which nine of the twenty-nine institutions are located.

Georgia's recent provision for vocational-technical education beyond the high school dates back to the establishment of the first state vocational school at Clarkesville in 1943. The school at Clarkesville and a second state school which opened in Americus in 1948 were the only institutions serving the state until 1961. Plans for developing a system of area vocational-technical schools were adopted by the State Board of Education in 1958, and the first new area vocational-technical schools were constructed in Augusta, Columbus and Albany, opening in September, 1961. Following the opening of these first area schools, additional schools were operating in twelve communities. Schools for eight additional communities were either under construction or in the planning stages. When all approved schools are completed, these area and state schools will be

operated in twenty-two communities.

The area vocational-technical schools offer programs of vocational and technical education designed to train the types of workers needed by business and industry. The two state schools, in addition, offer specialized programs which are in limited demand or which cannot be justified in area schools.

Training programs offered by these schools vary from short-term specialized programs of about 30 instructional hours extending over a period of about four weeks to programs as long as twenty-four months for full-time students. Because of these variations in programs, changes in enrollment statistics for vocational-technical schools may occur normally from one month to the next, and figures on enrollment cannot be compared directly or viewed in the same context as enrollment figures for public schools or colleges.

The fifteen area vocational-technical schools in operation in January of 1965 had a full-time day student enrollment of 4,505, an increase of 2,357 over September, 1963. In addition, 6,867 part-time students were enrolled in January of 1965. These schools have a maximum enrollment capacity of about 4,950 full-time day students plus an equal or greater number of part-time and extension students.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

D. Priority Groups

In this study, detailed information about each county was gathered, analyzed and studied. Included was information on population, population of persons in the 18-19 year age range, high school graduates and high school graduates entering college. Projections, reflecting trends, were made of these factors to the year 1975. Contrasted with the above categories of information on population were the locations, nature and enrollments of existing and projected institutions which provide opportunities for education beyond the high school. Included were the private and public colleges of the state and schools providing vocational and technical education.

This objective analysis identified the areas of the state that are not adequately served by existing or projected institutions. Using projections of high school graduates and estimates of the number of high school graduates that will enter college as basic guides, all areas of the state were either eliminated from further consideration in this study or classified in one of two priority groups. The use of priority groups is made to denote the relative urgency of need for additional institutions, to establish a suggested timetable for the development of these institutions and to encourage the careful and orderly development of new junior colleges. Communities judged to have the greatest need for additional educational opportunities were placed in the highest priority, and communities exhibiting a potential need were placed in a second priority.

E. Priority A Areas

Three areas of the state are recommended for Priority A classification. These are:

1. The Bibb County-Houston County area.
2. The west metropolitan Atlanta area.
3. The south metropolitan Atlanta area.

Priority A areas are defined as follows:

> Growing communities with sufficient population to support the economical operation of a quality community junior college in which opportunities for education beyond the high school are not adequately provided. The immediate development of community junior colleges seems justified in these communities.

Bibb County-Houston County Area. Included in this area are Bibb and the six surrounding counties of Crawford, Houston, Jones, Monroe, Peach and Twiggs. The 1960 population of the seven-county area was 226,963. Projections suggest that the population will increase to 294,355 by 1970 and to 336,691 by 1975. Most of this growth between 1960 and 1975, 107,355 of the 109,728 increase, is projected for Bibb and Houston Counties alone. Bibb County is projected to increase in population from 141,249 in 1960 to 187,146 in 1975, a total growth of 45,897, and Houston County is projected to increase from 39,154 in 1960 to 100,612 in 1975, a total growth of 61,458 persons.

In 1960 there were 6,820 persons in the 18-19 year age group in this seven-county area. This number is projected to increase to 10,345 by 1970 and to 12,325 by 1975. As in the case of total population, the majority of these persons will be located in Bibb and Houston Counties. It is anticipated that these two counties will have 8,339 persons in this age group in 1970 and 10,513 by 1975.

In 1960 the high schools in this area graduated 1,734 students. By 1964 the number of high school graduates increased to 2,386 and projections are that 3,048 will graduate in 1970 and 3,379 in 1975. The high schools in Bibb and Houston Counties graduated 1,861 of the area's 2,386 graduates in 1964 and are projected to graduate 2,345 of the 3,048 in 1970 and 2,629 of the 3,379 in 1975. The projections of high school graduates for 1970 and 1975 are based on the average graduation rates that prevailed during the past five years. Because the percent of pupils graduating from high school has increased each year for the past several years and is expected to continue to increase each year, the projections for 1970 and 1975 should be considered to be minimum estimates.

In 1960 approximately 654 of the 1,734 high school graduates in this seven-county area entered college. In 1963 approximately 863 or 40.8 percent of the 2,114 high school graduates in this area entered college. It is projected that in 1970 about 1,146 of the 3,048 high school graduates will enter college and that in 1975 about 1,294 of the 3,379 high school graduates will enter college. These projections of high school graduates entering college in 1970 and 1975 are expected to prove to be low because the percent of enrolled pupils graduating from high school is increasing and the percent of high school graduates entering college is increasing. Table A presents the 1960 figures and projections of population, 18-19 year age group, high school graduates and graduates entering college for this area.

Many of the adult education and community service programs of community junior colleges are not presently provided in the Bibb-Houston county area, but several institutions in the area provide college parallel programs at the freshman and sophomore levels. Mercer University, located

Table A

Bibb County-Houston County Area

Population, Population of 18-19 Year Age Group, High School Graduates and Graduates Entering College for 1960 and Projections for 1970 and 1975

County	Population			18-19 Year Age Group		
	1960	1970	1975	1960	1970	1975
Bibb	141,249	171,770	187,146	4,125	6,219	7,117
Crawford	5,816	5,457	5,151	181	178	163
Houston	39,154	73,850	100,612	1,000	2,120	3,396
Jones	8,468	9,256	9,435	244	296	301
Monroe	10,495	10,307	9,945	454	515	373
Peach	13,846	16,306	17,385	553	748	745
Twiggs	7,935	7,409	7,017	263	269	230
TOTAL	226,963	294,355	336,691	6,820	10,345	12,325

County	High School Graduates			Graduates Entering College		
	1960	1970	1975	1960	1970	1975
Bibb	991	1,626	1,626	419	689	686
Crawford	40	75	72	12	16	15
Houston	289	719	1,003	142	275	411
Jones	96	177	225	29	48	64
Monroe	95	163	143	15	43	37
Peach	151	199	206	26	54	56
Twiggs	72	89	104	11	21	25
TOTAL	1,734	3,048	3,379	654	1,146	1,294

in Macon, admits approximately 500 entering freshmen each fall and plans to continue admitting this number each year through 1975. Wesleyan College, a liberal arts college for women also located in Macon, presently admits about 250 entering freshmen each fall and plans to admit as many as 300 each year by 1970. Tift College, a liberal arts college for women located about 25 miles northwest of Macon in Forsyth, admits approximately 350 entering freshmen each year and plans to increase this number to about 400 by 1970. These three colleges draw their students from throughout the state and from many other states and some foreign countries. Approximately one third of Wesleyan's students come from Florida. In the Fall of 1964 Mercer and Wesleyan admitted as entering freshmen about 5 percent of the high school graduates of the area. These local students comprised about 15 percent of the entering classes of these institutions.

Three public colleges are located in or near this area. The Woman's College of Georgia, a liberal arts and teacher training college for women located about 32 miles northeast of Macon in Milledgeville, admits about 350 entering freshmen each year and anticipates increasing this number to 425 to 450 by 1975. Middle Georgia College, a liberal arts junior college located about 40 miles southeast of Macon in Cochran, admits about 500 entering freshmen each year and hopes to increase this number to about 800 by 1970. Fort Valley State College, a liberal arts and teacher training college offering some graduate work in teacher education, is located about 30 miles southwest of Macon in Fort Valley. Fort Valley State College admits almost 400 entering freshmen each year and hopes to increase this number to about 600 per year by 1970.

The Woman's College of Georgia and Fort Valley State College draw their students from throughout Georgia and from other states and some

foreign countries. Middle Georgia College draws students from throughout Georgia and from some other states, but most students come from the region of the state in which the college is located.

Georgia Military College, an essentially military junior college for men located in Milledgeville, admits about 150 entering freshmen each year and anticipates increasing this number to about 225 by 1970. This is a private institution but does receive some local public support.

Two area vocational-technical schools are being developed in Bibb County. These schools will offer programs of vocational and technical education for high school graduates, for persons who have not graduated from high school and for adults.

The seven institutions in and around the Bibb-Houston county area provide housing for about 72 percent of their students and an additional number of students obtain rooms in private homes. These institutions recruit and attract students from throughout Georgia and from other states and foreign countries.

Additional opportunities for education beyond the high school are provided by an off-campus center in Warner Robins operated by the University of Georgia. Enrollment in this off-campus center has increased from about 165 in the Fall of 1959 to about 370 in the Fall of 1964. This level of enrollment suggests a need for educational opportunities in addition to those offered by the seven colleges in and around the area. If a community junior college is established in this area, the off-campus center will cease to offer courses at the freshman and sophomore levels.

The quarter of a million people in the Bibb County area in 1960 which is expected to reach one third of a million in 1975, the large number of youths in the 18-19 year age group and the large number of high

school graduates and graduates entering college expected by 1970 and 1975, contrasted with the available and projected opportunities for education beyond the high school, led to the conclusion that a community junior college is needed in the Bibb-Houston county area.

It is recommended that a community junior college be developed in the Bibb-Houston county area as soon as practical and hopefully to open in the Fall of 1968. The location of this new institution within the area is an important decision. The site selected for this institution should be easily accessible and near the center of the population to be served. It would be desirable to locate this institution adjacent to the vocational-technical school being developed in Macon to facilitate the close coordination of these institutions, but adequate land is not available at this location.

Studies of the distribution of the population in the area to be served by this institution reveal that the greatest concentrations of population are in the vicinities of Macon and Warner Robins with the major growth occurring in the area south of Macon and north of Warner Robins. It is recommended that a site for the new community junior college be selected after further careful study of all pertinent factors, including consultation with local community leadership.

Metropolitan Atlanta Area. The metropolitan area of Atlanta includes the five counties of Fulton, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb and Gwinnett. The 1960 population of this area was 1,017,188. The projected population of this area is 1,488,807 for 1970 and 1,846,227, slightly under two million, for 1975. This amounts to almost a doubling of the population between 1960 and 1975.

In 1960 there were 28,530 persons in the 18-19 year age group in this five county area. This number is projected to increase to almost 52,000 in 1970 and to more than 70,000 in 1975, more than doubling between 1960 and 1975.

The high schools in the metropolitan area graduated about 7,765 students in 1960. By 1964 the number of high school graduates increased to about 10,800, and projections are that 14,926 will graduate in 1970 and 18,739 in 1975.

In 1960 about 3,082 of the 7,765 high school graduates in this five-county area entered college. In 1963 about 3,943 of the 8,351 high school graduates entered college. It is projected that in 1970 about 6,732 of the 14,926 will enter college, and in 1975 about 8,549 of the 18,739 graduates in the metropolitan area will enter college. As mentioned earlier, it is believed that the projections of high school graduates and graduates entering college will prove to be low because the percent of pupils graduating from high school and the percent of graduates entering college are increasing each year. (See Table B.)

Several institutions in the metropolitan Atlanta area offer programs of study at the freshman and sophomore levels. The Georgia Institute of Technology, a public college located in downtown Atlanta which offers degrees in engineering and applied sciences, admits about 1,200 entering

Table B

Metropolitan Atlanta Area

Population, Population of 18-19 Year Age Group, High School Graduates and Graduates Entering College for 1960 and Projections for 1970 and 1975

County	Population			18-19 Year Age Group		
	1960	1970	1975	1960	1970	1975
Clayton	46,365	93,251	135,988	1,067	2,690	4,684
Cobb	114,174	209,666	281,481	2,759	5,790	9,315
DeKalb	256,782	479,458	658,520	6,392	15,865	24,973
Fulton	556,326	648,025	704,046	17,073	25,646	29,434
Gwinnett	43,541	58,407	66,192	1,239	1,794	2,356
TOTAL	1,017,188	1,488,807	1,846,227	28,530	51,785	70,762

County	High School Graduates			Graduates Entering College		
	1960	1970	1975	1960	1970	1975
Clayton	309	969	1,482	91	399	651
Cobb	911	1,983	2,850	287	896	1,320
DeKalb	1,645	4,593	6,037	518	2,167	2,875
Fulton	4,485	6,719	7,499	2,111	3,019	3,350
Gwinnett	415	662	871	75	251	353
TOTAL	7,765	14,926	18,739	3,082	6,732	8,549

freshmen each year and expects to increase this number to about 1,600 by 1970. Many Atlanta area students who are interested in engineering enter Georgia Tech, and about 40 percent of the enrollment is from other states and foreign countries. About half of Tech's undergraduates are housed in college owned housing. Southern Technical Institute, a division of the Georgia Institute of Technology located on a separate campus in Marietta some twenty miles northwest of Atlanta, offers two-year programs in engineering technology and admits about 400 entering freshmen each year. Southern Tech plans to increase the size of its entering class as demands for this type of education increase. Housing is provided for about 400 students.

Georgia State College, a public college located in downtown Atlanta, offers programs of study in the liberal arts and business administration. About 600 to 700 entering freshmen are admitted each year, and plans are to increase the size of the entering freshman class as additional facilities are constructed. No housing is provided for students by the college. Georgia State College has recently added a program of general studies to provide additional opportunities for education beyond the high school in the downtown community.

DeKalb College, a community junior college operated by the DeKalb County Board of Education, is located about ten miles east of downtown Atlanta in Clarkston. This college opened in the Fall of 1964, admitting a freshman class of about 760 students.

Two private colleges, Emory University and Agnes Scott College, are located east of downtown Atlanta in DeKalb County. Emory University is a liberal arts university including professional and graduate schools, and Agnes Scott is a liberal arts college for women. These two institutions

admit about 800 entering freshmen each year and plan to increase this number to 1,000 or 1,100 by 1975. Both institutions attract students from throughout the state and nation. Agnes Scott provides housing for essentially all of its students, and Emory provides housing for about 75 percent of its students.

Oglethorpe College is a four-year liberal arts college located in the metropolitan area immediately north of downtown Atlanta. Approximately 125 entering freshmen are admitted each fall, and plans are to increase this number to 275 by 1975. Students come to Oglethorpe from throughout the state and nation; and housing is provided for 150 students, about one third of total enrollment.

Atlanta Christian College is a small religious educational institution located southwest of downtown Atlanta in East Point. About 25 to 50 entering freshmen are admitted each year, and it is anticipated that this number may increase to 100 by 1975. Housing is provided for about 70 students.

Four liberal arts four-year colleges (Clark College, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College and Spelman College) are located in one center in the city of Atlanta, west of the downtown business district. These four institutions admit about 1,000 entering freshmen each year and anticipate increasing this number to 1,500 or 1,600 by 1975. Housing is provided for about half of the enrolled students in these four institutions.

A new community junior college is being developed in Cobb County to be located about five miles northwest of Marietta and approximately twenty-three miles from downtown Atlanta. This institution will offer regular college courses at the freshman and sophomore levels and adult education and community service programs. The initial plant of this

institution should be able to enroll between 2,000 and 2,500 students and can be expanded as needed. This institution will open in the Fall of 1966 and will serve as the community junior college for Cobb County, north Fulton County and a reasonable commuting area north and west of Marietta.

An area vocational-technical school is in operation in DeKalb County located adjacent to the DeKalb College, and an area vocational-technical school is being planned for Fulton County to be located approximately three miles south of the downtown business district of Atlanta. A third vocational-technical school is located in Cobb County. These institutions will provide many opportunities for youth and adults interested in training in vocational and technical fields.

Projections reveal that the five-county area of metropolitan Atlanta will experience phenomenal growth in population in the years ahead. Additional opportunities for education beyond the high school must be provided in the metropolitan area if the citizens of this area are to receive the education needed. A careful analysis of the area and its existing and projected institutions for higher education led to the recommendation that two community junior colleges be developed in the area as quickly as practical.

West Metropolitan Atlanta Area. The area in Fulton County, the city of Atlanta and south Cobb County lying immediately west of the downtown business district is one of the fastest growing areas in metropolitan Atlanta. The 1964 population of this area was about 125,000, an increase of about 24 percent since 1960. It is recommended that a new community junior college be established to serve this area of metropolitan Atlanta. A desirable location might be near the intersection of Interstate 20 and the perimeter highway. An institution in this

location would be conveniently accessible to residents of west Atlanta, west central Fulton County and south Cobb County. It is recommended that a college be opened at this location by 1968 or as soon thereafter as practical.

South Metropolitan Atlanta Area. The area south of downtown Atlanta, including the Tri-City area of East Point, College Park and Hapeville, south Fulton County, south DeKalb County and Clayton County is another rapidly growing area of metropolitan Atlanta. The 1964 population of this area exceeded 240,000, an increase of about 18 percent since 1960. It is recommended that a new community junior college be established to serve this area and the areas of Fayette, Henry and Spalding Counties that are within reasonable commuting distance. In selecting a site for this new community junior college, due consideration should be given to ease of accessibility and to the desirability of coordinating the college with the vocational-technical school being developed in south Atlanta. It is recommended that this institution be opened in the Fall of 1968.

The establishment of the two public community junior colleges recommended for the metropolitan Atlanta area should provide the opportunities for education beyond the high school needed in the immediate future. However, this area will need continuous careful study. A population of almost two million people projected for 1975 may require additional institutions. Should experience prove that additional institutions are needed, careful and meticulous studies should be made to determine desirable locations and appropriate times to open these institutions.

F. Priority B Areas

Three areas of the state are recommended for Priority B classification. These areas are:

1. The Floyd County area (Rome).
2. The Spalding County area (Griffin).
3. The Thomas County area (Thomasville).

Priority B areas are defined as follows:

> Communities which are potentially promising locations that should continue to be studied and considered for later development of community junior colleges.

Rome Area. Included in this area are the counties of Floyd, Chattooga and Polk. Bartow County to the east of Floyd and Gordon County to the northeast of Floyd could be reasonably included in this area, but the majority of the population of these two counties will find the junior colleges being developed in Dalton and Marietta more easily accessible. Calhoun, the major community in Gordon County, is nearer Dalton than Rome (20 miles versus 23 miles); and a limited access highway connecting Calhoun and Dalton is under construction. Cartersville, the principal community in Bartow County, is nearer the Marietta college site than to Rome (18 miles versus 26 miles).

The 1960 population of this three-county area was about 117,000. Projections suggest that the population will remain at about this same level until 1975. During the period of 1960 to 1975 the population of Floyd County is expected to increase slightly while the population of Chattooga and Polk Counties is expected to decline slightly. (See Table C.)

In 1960 there were about 3,360 persons in the 18-19 year age group in this three-county area. This age group is expected to experience a slight increase during the period of 1960 to 1975.

Table C

Rome Area

Population, Population of 18-19 Year Age Group, High School Graduates and Graduates Entering College for 1960 and Projections for 1970 and 1975

County	Population 1960	Population 1970	Population 1975	18-19 Year Age Group 1960	18-19 Year Age Group 1970	18-19 Year Age Group 1975
Chattooga	19,954	18,507	17,599	554	488	465
Floyd	69,130	73,727	74,853	2,093	2,484	2,544
Polk	28,015	24,777	22,887	718	599	509
TOTAL	117,099	117,011	115,339	3,365	3,571	3,518

County	High School Graduates 1960	High School Graduates 1970	High School Graduates 1975	Graduates Entering College 1960	Graduates Entering College 1970	Graduates Entering College 1975
Chattooga	161	196	179	48	57	52
Floyd	575	764	819	191	282	302
Polk	260	274	314	73	97	111
TOTAL	996	1,234	1,312	312	436	465

The high schools in this area graduated about 996 students in 1960. By 1964 this number increased to 1,242. Projections reveal that the high schools will graduate approximately 1,234 students in 1970 and 1,312 in 1975.

In 1960 approximately 312 of the 996 high school graduates entered college. It is estimated that in 1970 about 436 of the 1,234 graduates will enter college and that in 1975 about 465 of the 1,312 graduates will enter college. These projections of high school graduates and graduates entering college will likely prove to be low because the percent of enrolled students graduating from high school is increasing as is the percent of graduates entering college.

Two private four-year co-educational colleges are located in Rome. Berry College is a liberal arts college offering baccalaureate degrees in fifteen major fields. It admits about 300 entering freshmen each year and plans to increase this number to about 600 by 1975. A few years ago the policies of the college were changed to permit local students to live at home and enroll in the college. In the Summer and Fall of 1964, Berry College admitted 340 entering freshmen of which 76 or 22 percent were residents of Floyd, Polk and Chattooga Counties. At the present time housing is provided for about 80 percent of the total enrollment.

Shorter College, a liberal arts college offering majors in approximately seventeen areas, is also located in Rome. Shorter admits about 250 entering freshmen each year and anticipates increasing this number to about 500 by 1975. In the Fall of 1964, Shorter College admitted 253 entering freshmen of which 95 or 37 percent were residents of Floyd, Polk and Chattooga Counties. Housing is provided for about 60 percent of the total enrollment.

Additional opportunities for education beyond the high school are provided in the Rome area by an area vocational-technical school and an off-campus center operated by the University of Georgia. Fall enrollment in the off-campus center has been rather stable at about the 100 level during the past six years.

Careful study and analysis of the above factors led to the conclusion that the establishment of a community junior college in this area at the present time would not increase materially the opportunities for education beyond the high school and would likely detract from the development of the existing private colleges. However, the sizable population of this area is sufficient to warrant further study in the years ahead. It is recommended that careful reviews of this area be made in the years ahead with particular attention being given to the growth and services of the two private colleges, the services provided Gordon and Bartow Counties by the community junior colleges being developed in Marietta and Dalton, the population trends in Floyd, Polk, and Chattooga Counties, and trends in the number of high school graduates and graduates entering college.

Griffin Area. Included in this area are the counties of Spalding, Butts, Lamar, Upson, Pike, most of Henry and about half of Monroe, Meriwether, and Fayette, and about one third of Coweta. A community junior college in south Atlanta will serve most or all of Clayton County, much of Fayette County and some of Henry County. West Georgia College in Carrollton is more accessible to much of Coweta County, and a college in the Bibb County area will be more convenient for much of Monroe County. About half of Meriwether County is probably outside the reasonable service area of Griffin. The population and other statistics quoted below include all of Spalding, Henry, Butts, Lamar, Upson and Pike Counties and half of Monroe, Meriwether, and Fayette Counties, and one third of Coweta County. (See Table D.)

Table D

Griffin Area

Population, Population of 18-19 Year Age Group, High School Graduates and Graduates Entering College for 1960 and Projections for 1970 and 1975

County	Population			18-19 Year Age Group		
	1960	1970	1975	1960	1970	1975
Butts	8,976	8,581	8,257	269	275	209
Coweta (1/3)	9,631	9,776	9,705	269	301	274
Fayette (1/2)	4,100	4,122	4,079	120	122	112
Henry	17,619	19,209	19,802	457	580	582
Lamar	10,240	9,932	9,625	349	367	285
Meriwether (1/2)	9,878	8,904	8,009	266	253	204
Monroe (1/2)	5,247	5,153	4,972	227	257	186
Pike	7,138	5,822	5,138	182	145	107
Spalding	35,404	39,217	40,279	898	1,126	1,180
Upson	23,800	21,778	20,326	648	631	523
TOTAL	132,033	132,494	130,192	3,685	4,057	3,662

County	High School Graduates			Graduates Entering College		
	1960	1970	1975	1960	1970	1975
Butts	76	122	105	21	31	25
Coweta (1/3)	94	130	122	28	38	36
Fayette (1/2)	36	52	61	7	14	17
Henry	145	305	423	26	89	127
Lamar	94	150	141	11	48	46
Meriwether (1/2)	97	110	106	28	35	33
Monroe (1/2)	48	82	72	8	22	19
Pike	67	69	80	18	15	19
Spalding	217	351	377	68	120	129
Upson	208	232	217	79	80	75
TOTAL	1,082	1,603	1,704	294	492	526

The 1960 population of this area was about 132,000. Projections suggest that the population of the area will remain at about this same level through 1975. Coweta and Fayette Counties are expected to maintain about the same population during this period; Butts, Lamar, Meriwether, Pike, Upson and Monroe Counties are expected to decline in population; Henry and Spalding Counties are expected to increase in population.

In 1960 there were about 3,685 persons in the 18-19 year age group in this area. This number is expected to remain about the same until 1975 except for a slight increase around 1970.

The high schools in this area graduated about 1,082 students in 1960. By 1964 this number increased to about 1,471. Projections reveal that the high schools will graduate approximately 1,603 students in 1970 and about 1,704 in 1975.

In 1960 about 300 of the 1,082 high school graduates in the area entered college. It is estimated that in 1970 about 492 of the 1,603 graduates will enter college and that in 1975 about 526 of the 1,704 graduates will enter college. These projections of high school graduates and graduates entering college will likely prove to be low because of the increases in the percent of enrolled students graduating from high school and in the percent of graduates entering college.

Two private colleges are located in this area. Gordon Military College, located about 17 miles south of Griffin in Barnesville, is a two-year liberal arts military college. It admits about 100 freshmen each year and plans to increase this number to about 250 by 1975. Both males and females are admitted to the college, and housing is provided for about 80 percent of the enrollment.

Tift College, a liberal arts college for women, is located about 30 miles southeast of Griffin in Forsyth. This college admits about 300 entering freshmen each year and plans to increase this number to about 400 by 1975. Housing is provided for about 90 percent of the enrollment.

Additional opportunities for education beyond the high school are provided in Upson County by an area vocational-technical school. A second vocational-technical school is being planned to be located in Spalding County.

Several factors suggested the inclusion of this area in Priority B classification. The population of the area is sizable though scattered over the service area. The number of high school graduates has increased since 1960, and this trend is expected to continue. Opportunities for education beyond the high school are limited in the area, and no major changes are anticipated in the years immediately ahead.

It is recommended that this area be studied carefully in the years ahead. Particular attention should be directed to the growth trends in Fayette, Henry and Spalding Counties and to the effects the development of community junior colleges in south metropolitan Atlanta and in the Bibb-Houston county area will have on the Spalding County area.

Thomasville Area. The Thomasville area includes Thomas County and the surrounding counties of Brooks, Colquitt, Mitchell, Grady and Decatur. The practical service area of an institution in this section would not include all of each of these counties. The principal town of Brooks County to the east of Thomas County is nearer to Valdosta State College than to Thomasville. Moultrie, the principal town in Colquitt County to the northeast, is equally near Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College in Tifton and Thomasville. Camilla, the principal city of Mitchell County to the northwest, is nearer Albany than Thomasville. Bainbridge, the principal city of Decatur County, is 35 miles

west of Thomasville, but travel time should be reasonable for commuters between Bainbridge and Thomasville. The population and other statistics quoted below are for Thomas and Grady Counties, two thirds of Decatur County, and half of Brooks, Colquitt and Mitchell Counties. (See Table E.)

The 1960 population of this area was about 103,632. Projections suggest that the population will decline slightly between 1960 and 1975.

In 1960 there were about 2,882 persons in the 18-19 year age group in this area. This number is expected to decrease slightly by 1975.

The high schools in this area graduated about 1,130 students in 1960. By 1964 this number increased slightly to about 1,280. Projections reveal that the high schools in this area will graduate about 1,241 students in 1970 and about 1,224 in 1975.

In 1960 about 335 of the 1,130 high school graduates in the area entered college. It is estimated that slightly over 400 graduates will enter college in 1970 and 1975. The number of students graduating from high school and entering college will probably exceed the projections and estimates because the percent of enrolled students graduating from high school is increasing as is the percent of graduates entering college.

Two private colleges are located in this area; two public colleges are accessible to some parts of the area; and a third public college that will serve a part of the area is being developed. Birdwood Junior College, a private liberal arts college located in Thomasville, admits about 50 entering freshmen each year and plans to increase this number to about 200 or more by 1970 or 1975. Housing is provided for about 15 percent of the students enrolled at Birdwood. Norman College, a private liberal arts two-year college, is located about 35 miles northeast of Thomasville in Norman Park. It admits about 300 entering freshmen each year and anticipates increasing this number

Table E

Thomasville Area

Population, Population of 18-19 Year Age Group, High School Graduates and Graduates Entering College for 1960 and Projections for 1970 and 1975

County	Population 1960	Population 1970	Population 1975	18-19 Year Age Group 1960	18-19 Year Age Group 1970	18-19 Year Age Group 1975
Brooks (1/2)	7,646	6,230	5,491	219	184	130
Colquitt (1/2)	17,024	16,480	15,949	497	491	411
Decatur (2/3)	16,802	17,264	16,675	414	482	470
Grady	18,015	16,541	15,528	545	499	383
Mitchell (1/2)	9,826	8,329	7,495	295	259	192
Thomas	34,319	33,514	32,392	912	999	861
TOTAL	103,632	98,358	93,530	2,882	2,914	2,447

County	High School Graduates 1960	High School Graduates 1970	High School Graduates 1975	Graduates Entering College 1960	Graduates Entering College 1970	Graduates Entering College 1975
Brooks (1/2)	87	95	75	22	30	23
Colquitt (1/2)	220	203	175	67	73	63
Decatur (2/3)	180	203	187	60	68	62
Grady	193	237	238	54	80	79
Mitchell (1/2)	96	142	139	33	45	44
Thomas	354	361	410	98	120	137
TOTAL	1,130	1,241	1,224	334	416	408

to 500 or 600 by 1975. Housing is provided for about 65 percent of the Norman College students. Valdosta State College, a public four-year liberal arts college, is located about 45 miles east of Thomasville in Valdosta. Valdosta State College is conveniently accessible to most of the residents of Brooks County. Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, a public two-year agricultural and liberal arts college is located about 55 miles northeast of Thomasville in Tifton. This college is conveniently accessible to many of the residents of Colquitt County. Moultrie, the principal community in Colquitt County, is 27 miles from Tifton and the same distance from Thomasville. A new community junior college is being developed in Albany, about 58 miles north of Thomasville. Many of the residents of Mitchell County will be within commuting distance of this new college. Camilla,the principal community in Mitchell County, is nearer Albany than Thomasville.

Area vocational-technical schools are located in two communities in this area, Moultrie and Thomasville. These schools provide many additional opportunities for education beyond the high school in the vocational and technical areas.

Opportunities for education beyond the high school are present but limited in this area. The sizable population and the limited opportunities for education beyond the high school in the area led to the decision to recommend this area for Priority B classification. Careful study should be given this area in the years ahead. Attention should be directed to the effective service area of the new college being developed in Albany and to changes in population in the area.